

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1996.

Sufficiency for Mart. Presunted.

Distincted by The Sile Printing and Politics

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Not true Wolf to Stalit.

Service Mondan is wearing out the patience not only of his colleagues on the committee, but also of the American people. He seems to be possessed by the monomaniacal idea that beneath the auction of the transaction whereby we acquired the French rights on the fathmuse a transaction certainly not very complicated either in its political or its financial aspects—there are unmeasured depths of infamy, consisting of bribery corruption, peculation, addition, division and silence, and what not; and that It is his appointed task to uncover the nation's great shame

For this unfortunate condition of the aged and patriotic Senator's mind we the declaration by the President in his are compelled to hold Colonel WATTERSON mainly responsible. It is possible that the conception of the existence of a mysterious scandal and the nightmare of the gray wolves originated with Sen- put a stop to all rebates." This caught ater Morgan, and that it was he who in the first place communicated them to sponsive note in the public mind. WATTERSON, not WATTERSON to him. But it is not the less true that the hallucination or obsession might have been transient with Senator Morgan had not Colonel WATTERSON listened so enthusiastically and published so frantically. By his sympathy and cooperation, what may have been merely a vague suspicion in the venerable Alabamian's mind was strengthened into moral certainty. Hence his pathetic attempts to kinds of business, and has not one line justify himself and WATTERSON.

The spectacle is not attractive. If Senator Morgan has no better reasons serious and most complained of evils for proceeding than have appeared in his examination of the astute and picturesque Mr. CROMWELL, his friends ought in reserve, he ought to produce those facts and point out his gray wolves and denounce them without further delay.

Will the Morocco Conference Fail

There seems to be no doubt that the Czar Nicholas II. has made known to Emperor WILLIAM his earnest desire that the strained relations between France and Germany may be relaxed by an agreement of the two Powers with relation to Morocco. The importance of such an agreement to Russia at the present juncture is unmistakable.

It is true, as some optimists point out, that a failure of the Algeciras Conference would simply leave the affairs of Morocco in statu quo. It was, however fust because the status quo bristled with chances of friction and collision between French and German interests that the conference was called. France, it will be remembered, had secured by treaty from England and Spain-a treaty to which Italy was willing to give her asthe preceding obligations imposed by the Triple Alliance-the exclusive privilege of exercising such police functions in Morocco as must ultimately, in the judgment not only of the Emperor WILL-IAM, but of impartial onlookers, have assured ultimately to France the same ascendency in northwest Africa which is now possessed by England in Egypt. It was stipulated, to be sure, in the treaty that for forty years the Powers which had signed the Madrid convention of 1880 should retain equal commercial rights in the Sultan's dominions, but from the time limitation the inference seemed unavoidable that after the term named France would cease to guarantee an open door.

This was the ground on which Emperor WILLIAM made known to the French Foreign Office that he could not acquiesce in the exclusive exercise of police functions by France in Morocco, while about the same time he visited Tangier and informed the Sultan that Germany had not agreed to permit the mutilation of his territory or any interference with his sovereignty. Such is the status quo to which the parties to the conference would revert in the event of a failure to reach an agreement. It is scarcely possible to conceive of one more pregnant with elements of danger. Would France, Great Britain and Spain tamely submit to the cancellation of their tripartite treaty by the fiat of the German Emperor? Would Emperor WILLIAM be likely to retract the assertion imposed upon him by a sense of his imperial dignity that having been a signatory to the Madrid convention of 1880 he could not suffer it to be modified. directly or indirectly, forthwith or after a designated date, without his explicit consent? The latter alternative is incredible, and it is plain, therefore, that any action on the part of France to attempt under her treaty with England and Spain the exclusive policing of Morocco would be regarded by Germany as a casus belli. In a word, the collapse of the conference would inevitably mean humiliation for either the Berlin or the Paris Government.

It is of vital moment to Russia that such a crisis should be averted. As we have lately shown, her budget shows that she will have to borrow at least \$400,000,000 within the next two years. Of this sum \$225,000,000 will be needed at once, in order that she may meet the interest on her debt, foreign and internal; may continue specie payments in St. Petersburg and resume them where they have been suspended, and reimburse Japan for the money expended for the care of Russian prisoners, who number. it turns out, upward of 70,000. A syndicate of French bankers has promised to furnish at no distant day the \$225,000,000 now urgently required, under certain

conditions, however, one of which manifestly is the assumption that their own mentry would not at the time be involved n a war or seriously threatened with

one. By a miscarriage of the conference and a general recognition of the fact that France must submit to Germany's dictation or face the risks of a collision some witnessed since the fateful month

and it would be hopeless for Bussia to I cole from them financial aid. As it is also extremely doubtful whether in her present preclicament the could get artequate assistance elsewhere she would curvely he able to escape national bankcentey and paralysis. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Czar should have nade to his German imperial kineman he most earnest entreaties that such a ompromise might be arranged as would

afeguard the peace of Europe. We incline to think that the Emperor WILLIAM will listen to the anxious appeal of his near relative and fellow sovereign, and will offer to make such considerable concessions as will save the face of France and clear the skies at Algerias.

The Missing Issue.

Where is our old friend the rebate question? The present railway rate agitation derived its vital spark from message of December, 1904, that "above all we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to the ear of the public and found a re-

The rebate now appears to be among the missing. It will perhaps surprise many of those who support the Hepburn bill without having read it, or who, having read it, are able only imperfectly to understand its complex phraseology, to encounter Senator FORAKER'S statement that the Hepburn bill "does not profess to deal with rebates or to prevent carriers from engaging in other in it that affords any remedy whatever against these, the greatest and most of all that have been mentioned.

Yet this is entirely true. The Hepburn bill overlooks the supreme imto induce him to desist. If he has facts portance of keeping "the highways of ommerce open to all on equal terms. When this justly popular sentiment was expressed in an Executive message nobody seemed to know very much about the Elkins law of 1903, with the possible exception of those who, although responsible for its enforcement. paid little or no attention to it. Each year since the passage of that law the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission has commented on the excellence of the Elkins law as a means of suppressing, so far as suppression by any law is possible, the pernicious system of rebates and unfair discriminations between shipper and shipper.

Is the silence of the Hepburn bill upon this, the vital issue of the original agitation, a testimonial to the unrecognized value of the Elkins law? Is that silence the evidence that the splendid Rooseveltian utterance about the open highways was, after all, unnecessary? Has it been decided that old Mr. Rebate who was the original exciting cause of sent, so far as it might not conflict with the disturbance, is no longer wandering at large tearing at the vitals of our national prosperity and clogging the commercial highways of the country with his unequal terms and his discrim-

What has become of the great issue?

Hopkins on Arizona.

Senator HOPKINS of Illinois feels it is his duty, "as representing in part the 5,000,000 of people who form the great State of Illinois," to protest against the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States. In 1900 the population of Illinois was 4,821,000; that of that if this is such a bad Government as it is rep-Arizona and New Mexico 317,000. If resented to be we believe it our duty and safety Arizona and New Mexico are admitted as one State they will have a representation in the Senate "that will make one citizen in the new State the equivalent of fifteen in Illinois." If they are admitted as separate States one man in Arizona would be the equivalent of thirty-nine in Illinois, and one man in tattered as to her masts and her hull New Mexico would be the equivalent of like a sieve, is pumping and plunging twenty-four in Illinois.

Very well. This is not a very gracious or liberal spirit on the part of the representative of a State which had only some 55,000 population two years after it was admitted to the Union; but if right to oppose the admission of both of them.

Further on in his speech Senator Hor-KINS makes this somewhat arbitrary test: | copious water on their own brains, " No Territory should be admitted as a State into the Union from this on unless it can be satisfactorily shown that her population, if not now ranging 2.000,000, will soon reach that figure."

Very well again. Keep Arizona out till she has the necessary population. Keep New Mexico out till she has the necessary population. Such restriction can find little sympathy in the West at large, we should suppose. The West has grown too fast and her day of small things is still too near to permit her to impose upon small Territories great requirements. Not the actual amount of opulation, but the potentiality of population would seem to be the condition precedent to be considered. But what has all this to do with denying to Arizona

the right solemnly promised to her of becoming a State by herself some time? Senator Hopkins tries to quibble away that promise and the right of Arizona under it. He quotes from the act creating a temporary government for Ari-

" Provided. That said Government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State on an equal footing with

the original States." Then he tries to evade the force of

this clear grant of ultimate separate Matehood by urging this provise:

" Provided. That metaling contained in the precitizens of this art must be construed to profith!

Congress retains the right to change the French people would be wrought to the boundaries of Arizona Territory, for town for militin to keep the cowdy element such a pitch of exceperation on him for set off mother Territory from it, to make more than one wate out of it; therefore, if Arizona is to be admitted at all, she Under such exemperances French should be admitted by extending the bankers would feel that every frame at limits of her territorial boundaries are their disposal might be needed at home, | as to take in the new Territory of New Mexico, in the indement of the House and the Committee on Territories", and is entirely clear to the Senator from III. most that "back faith comme has observed." if the Separa adopts without modification the House bill for double Statchood.

Senator Hopkins had better stick to his population test. If that holds good the wo Territories cannot conse in together or separately for long years yet. When he seeks to distort the promise of Congress to Arizona he hardly presents an engaging figure. The rectification of houndaries a necessary task in the knowledge, vague, until recently, of a vast area is one thing. The making of two Territories out of one, of two States out of a Territory is one thing. Congress, merely as a precaution, reserves the right to divide. There might be two Arizonas. That can be conceived. Texas, for instance, would not now be admitted as a single State. But to pretend that because there might be two Arizonas there shall not be one to obscure the patent intention of Congress, to argue that the swallowing up of Arizona in New Mexico preserves to the former the integrity and individuality of Statehood that is pretty small potatoes for a Senator in Congress.

France in West Africa.

An address by M. ROUME, Governor-General of French West Africa, delivered at the opening of the Government Council in December of last year contains some very interesting facts. The area of the territory under his control is more than four times greater than that of France, and order is maintained in it by a regular force, mostly native troops officered by white and black officers, not exceeding 10,000 men, and 3,100 police, among a population of more than 10,000,000.

Roadmaking and sanitation are regarded by Governor-General ROUME as the chief essentials of progress in this vast territory; and he points to the great development of harbor works and docks, and to the network of ordinary roads and railways destined eventually to connect French West Africa with the Mediterranean. Educational facilities are being carried further and further into the interior. A medressa or school for Mohammedans is about to be established at Dienne, one of the most ancient and important native cities on the upper Niger and at one time a noted centre of Moslem culture. French, Arabic and the native vernacular will be the languages taught, and agriculture, especially in connection with the cultivation of cotton, will be one of the principal subjects dealt with along with technical instruction. Special attention is also to be given to the development of the coast fisheries, which an expert commission has reported to be of great value.

Altogether, M. ROUME's address is a emarkable testimony to the strong common sense and keen appreciation of right methods that characterize the French administration in its West African territories.

Mr. Owens at the Show.

The chuckle of a clear headed American citizen is heard in this letter and makes it good reading:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you inform us benighted ' natives ' here on the frontier whether the statements of some of the New York papers as to the Casarism of the President, the corruption of the Senate, the subserviency of the House of Representatives and the rascality of State and municipal officials are based on facts? " We are so near his Britannic Majesty's line

to get into another country, and I wonder that the aforesald papers don't, too. " CLINTON CO., N. Y., March 1.

The exposers howl along the sky, The "property" thunder growls. The "property" lightning glares and blinds. In the foreground the Ship of State, damnably. She will be saved, though, See, the life raft is launched amid a tempest of red fire, while a brass band plays aft and the foam of free beer mingles with the cruel, cruel waves. In the background falling capitols and totter-Illinois is afraid of being outvoted by ing domes and the White House in Arizona and New Mexico she has the flames. Cheerily, lads, cheerily! For gallant fire laddies in chrome yellow uniforms will cope with the "conflagration." They will put it out with the

> Great show. And right in the front row sits Mr. OWENS, and he laughs till he has to bail himself out of his own joyous tears.

To Mr. J. B. OWENS, Clinton county, N. Y.: Shake! You are "on."

There are, after all, two things in America. One is Park street in Boston, in which our distinguished visitor Mr. HENRY JAMES "indefinable perfection." The other is "a certain little wasted and dim eyed head of APHRODITE," on a shelf in the Art Museum of that same town, pronounced by Mr. James to be "an impression by itself, and quite worth the Atlantic voyage.

When I came to this city seventeen years ago I never heard of such a thing as women drinking, but now it is not unusual to observe women drinking in public. I do not mean taking a glass of wine in a modest way, but beginning with a cocktail, having three, four, maybe a dozen kinds of wine and after that liqueurs.—A sensational parson. Hard heads and strong stomachs they have. It is the result of athletics for woman No clinging, anæmic girl could bear up under the burden of a cocktail, twelve kinds of wine and several liqueurs. The women of the parson's story are to be congratulated on their capacity and endurance.

What an opportunity for a new Daudet to write another "Rois en Exiles"! The later kings seeking asylum in Paris are not monarchs by the grace of Gop or the people; nor are they so different in kind as were the earlier crew the novelist immortalised. But those will soon be arough of them to form as interesting group of expatriates.

What the Ohio city of Springfield needs is policemen armed with pistols and trained to shoot with securacy. If its respectable citizens had maisful on the maintenance of a proper department of peace officers rought not for obligate to send out of in artists. An effective, independent police.

FERNOWS AF ALBERT

Opportunities for Paring Salaries Without Mireting Mexicantry and Laborery.

To cut Emeron of The Res. 40. Includental appropriations for the State depart one that his working force, which from all are largely mechanics and laborers safaries range from \$m to \$0 a month.

If a the opinion up here that seanons public service would not be hangered. olored plates in the fish and same report vere emitted. Of this picture book there are 10,000 copies to be issued, which cost

some semblance of a square deal?
There ar many other inequalities in salaries which ought to be regulated downward.
It is a parent that there is no necessity of
continually economizing on the rank and
file—the men behind the guns, as Linn Bruce
so aptly puts it.
GEORGE FENTRICE.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.

The New Theatre. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size In THE ex of this morning in the course of an article entitled "No More Comic Opera" your referplanned for him by some of the stockholders in his opera company." lude to the "New Theatre," the establishment of which was recently announced with the

following board of founders W. De Lancey Kountze J. Pierpont Morgan, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont. James Stillman, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Hamilton McK. Twombiy William K. Vanderbilt Henry Walters.

George J. Gould. Henry Rogers Winthrop Harry Payne Whitney. Ellot Gregory, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn. Permit me to say that your reference t Conried must be based on a misunderstanding on your part. The New Theatre is not planned in anybody's interest, or anybody's

and in the interest of art. Nobody has been selected yet to head it, and the founders are free to choose and intend to choose whomever they consider the best available man The theatre is not being built by some of Mr Conried's stockholders, as you say, but by an independent organization of gentlemen, as above stated, among whom happen to be a few who are also stockholders in the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. The scope and purpose of the theatre were fully forth in a public statement which I made some time ago, and which THE SUN was good enough to print, and with your permission I should like to here repeat some of its sen The New Theatre will be run for the sake

stimulate art and to exercise that refining conducted, an educational influence second to none in effectiveness. * * * Any net profits will be turned back into the treasury of the theatre for the creation of an endowment fund, a school of dramatic art, an actors' pension fund and similar uses in keeping with the altruistic purpose of the enterprise. * * We trust our plan will be recognized as an honest attempt, giving every promise o fulfilment, to realize what in the past has been the aim of so many earnest and unselfish endeavors. We believe that we are entitled to receive, and we have good reto expect, the cordial support of all who, like ourselves, desire to advance the cause of dramatic art in this country.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President, NEW YORK, March 1,

Coolies at Panama and in the Congo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a director of the Congo railway since its origin, I beg to deny positively the assertion contained in a letter published in your issue of this morning purporting to state that the success of the construction of the Congo railway has been due to the importation of Chinese coolies. This importation was a complete failure

The coolies imported soon dwindled into an insignificant number, through sickness and desertion, and disappeared entirely. Curiously enough, this experiment on the Congo railway, where no anterior Chinese colony existed, turned out exactly as the one we made in Panama in 1887-88 at the time of the old De Lesseps company, with the only difference of the preexistence of an im-

portant colony of Chinese merchants. The coolies imported then dwindled also and disappeared entirely within a few weeks. However inferior is the negro labor, it thus far the only one that has proved available in the Congo (West Coast of Africa) as in Panama (Jamaicans); and though no hope is forbidden to get a superior labor, previs ions of time and expense should be on the only labor which has proved a real and a practical one. P. BUNAU-VARILLA.

Startling Allegations in Regard to World's Fairs.

NEW YORK, March. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has become of the report on graft in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis, with which Senator Carter was supposed to be primed ready for igni-

Since there are half a dozen other cities contemplating raids on the United States Treasury for expositions, this report should be brought to the front. It should be made clear to the public mind that the world's fairs in this country have degenerated into a gigantic graft for the of little inside cliques in the cities where they are located. They do our manufacturers at home little good, and they make us ten times as many enemies abroad as they make friends.

Consult any of the foreign exhibitors who were

ruthlessly held up at St. Louis as to the last state-ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

The School of Statesmanship. From the Washington Star. "How would you advise me to proceed in order

attract public attention to my statesmanly "There are two ways," answered Senator Sorghum. "One is to read up all the works on political economy you can find, and the other is to remember all the funny stories you hear."

Two Ways.

Knicker-I let Nature cure and pay the doctor Bocker-I let the doctor cure and pay Nature the bill.

Texas is fully described in the World's Work for March by Mr. M. G. Cusniff, assisted by many illustrations. The career of B. B. Odell, Jr., is shown up. There are interesting articles on Jamalea, the German army, orange growing in California, scientific nutrition and automobilea.

A HABEL AT THE DEMA?

Sr. Personnency, Feb. 18. When recently rescript of the Capr to the Senate of Fin and was transmitted by the new disvertor, bernird, in the Resenter bengunge, the Serute recurrent the document prevent and with the intimation that they were prepared for mente and documents in their own fengue. ofo Finnish, and sent it on again without comment, and there the incident ended Chery are reasons of goodraphy and proforce why this Bipointer notherities with the which is only a emiple of hours away from the Cany's palses in Potorhof and from constant greens; and no difficulty will or falseof by these present times over guage, ratigion or advention if the Finns will only keep comparatively quiet: is only locouper they are so nour and days gerous that they have won their point on the language question so quietly. esteration of their local legislature leaves them out of the scheme of the Bussian Imperial Duma, and thus saves the latter from he most insuperable of all its troubles. For nobody can suggest how this Preme can be made fully imperial and at the same time conduct its debates in a language understood by all the men elected to it. All around the territory which is still

what reforms the Government may confer, who speak languages which have no reemblance to one another or to Russian. In the Baltic provinces there is the bulk of the peasantry speaking their own Esthonian and Lettish tongues, and no other. There s no comparison between their case and that of the fringe of Scotch and Irish Celts who still speak only their own language. These are numerically and politically inconsiderable; but the Baltic province peasants form the great majority in the country where they live; they have their own church services, books and newspapers all carried on in their live tongue, and with so little in common with the position of the Gaelic language that instead of being fostered by any scholarly enthusiasts, the tongue of these peasants persists sturdily as their only mode of speech, even though proscribed and penalized by a generation of Russian officials. The more prosperous classes are in a scarcely better case from the point of view of producing debaters in the Russian language. In their family and business lives they talk German. A good many can speak a smattering of Rus-

Russia are Russian suffects qualified to

vote, and certainly directly interested in

sian, for it is compulsory in the gymnasium classes, but their proficiency is about on a level with that of an average American man who may have been taught some French for two or three years at school, but has lost most of it afterward because neither his work nor his inclination kept it fresh. The Lithuanians, who people the province

south of the Baltic territory down to the Polish frontier, have equally their own separate language, which has no resemblance to Russian, and is their only means of expressing themselves. Their province happens to hold a vast number of Jews. especially in such towns as Vilna and Kovno, and their language, again, is simply Yiddish. In Poland the old language is still firmly rooted. Whether they be politically nationalists or Social Democrats or Agrarians, the Poles refuse to speak anything but their own tongue, and in this their Roman Catholic Church gives them its full support. So it is with the Armenians: as a people they have refused to learn Russian, and their Church supports them in their stand. With the Tatars and other Moslem Russian subjects it is the same. Yet taking all these people together and

the areas they inhabit, they form a very great aggregate. Their membership in the Russian Empire may often be against their will, and in some cases may seem to be of art only, and not in any way for the sake of profit, and its mission will be to foster and they belong to Russia, and to no other Power. And it is not a question of this language difficulty being likely to diminish; of these native tongues of minor nationalities being destined to fade away before Russian The evidence is all the other way. The local tongue has been brought back into schools all over these provinces in spite of the defiance of the Russian Orthodox Church. Indeed, the fanatical stupidity of the holy Synod has made the Russian language so offensive to the subject races that it has not had the chance of success which ordinary business convenience would have given it had the Orthodox Church not sought to force it along with their own creed by the crude expedient of beating

down the local languages. This language dilemma is so complete that observant Russians are beginning to perceive that if the imperial Duma comes to be a permanent element in Russian government, then the deeper question of the very basis of the empire will be raised. The first Duma may be a provisional and hastily collected body, but it cannot continue to be imperial in any sense if the peoples of the Baltic provinces, of Poland. of Armenia and of the Caucasus are to be definitely shut out from genuine representation by men of their own race.

The first obvious conjecture following on this is that the empire may shake out into loose federation, with the probability of eventually falling to pieces altogether, but it is assuredly true that no Russian of note who is likely to have a practical share in helping the political fortunes of his country desires or even expects this. The virile element in the nation at large is more decided on the subject than is the Government. At Moscow recently Alexander Gutchkoff, the constitutionalist leader, received a spontaneous ovation from the merchants on the exchange when they learned that he had declared strongly against the separation of Poland from Russia. Except for the full blooded Russian's general willingness to govern anybody and annex anything, it is not clear what means there is for holding the subject provinces inside the empire during the experiment of an imperial debating assembly.

Bees Gathering Honey in Winter From the Detroit Free Press.

People who visited St. John's Cemetery, Sand wich, Friday, tell of a strange sight which they viewed at a newly made grave. An abundance of cut flowers were laid on the grave, and within a few minutes the blossoms were almost covered

The bees were as active as in July or August, and hummed about the blossoms while sucking out the oney in as businesslike a manner as they do when flying around the rose blossoms in gardens in the summer time. When the bees secured their fill of the sweet

nectar from the plants they flew away to the hive and were coming and going until the sun began to sink in the west. The bees deserted the flowers when the air became chilly, but yesterday they returned to the attack, and their hum could be heard through the cemetery until the rain started in the afternoon.

Those who witnessed it are unable to understand the phenomenon unless it be that the warm weather has caused the bees to awake from their winter's nan and they think that the spring has come.

In McClure's Magazine for March Carl Schurz tells of the romantic rescue of Kinkel, the feat that makes him famous in Germany. Mr. Fiala continues the story of his Arctic expedition, and Clara Morris begins some new reminiscences. Fiction is provided by Samuel H. Adams, Stewart E. White, R. D. Paine, Alice Brown, H. J. O'Higgins and others There are five poems. Miss Tarbell generalizes on commercial intrigues and Mr. Ray S. Baker keeps on attacking the railroads.

THE "PS" MINTY YEARS AGO. Spelling and Esphering Watch Hetween

netrotops of Emds and of tomb. Venus the report of Raporiute adent Marwell. The opportents of modern educational officers who would absorbe the present inferior of sixty years ago, which was mited to the ascalled Three R's, have or a force time been depleting the atteger for many quarters this assertion, purely thange from educational methods of ter period or discovery this constraints has become more calculate, our as methodof transportation and communication have improved to be able at last to offer facts facts which by their cold legic establish the teach that children in the eighth year of New York city's elementary schools are botter in spelling and arithmetic than a cre much older pupils in the high schools of

These facts have come into the possession of educators in a designiful way. Dr. Thomas M. Halliet, while superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., discovered in the archives volume of examinati a papers in spelling and arithmetic written by eighty-five pupils in the Springfield High School in 1848. With these papers were the original questions Mr. Riley, the present principal of Elm street fast March gave these questions to 245 pupils in the ninth year of the mtary schools. The results of this est were as follows:

Number of pupils, Springfield

65.5 These results, together with an elaborate analysis of the results of the examination of 1848, and with questions and data establishing that the pupils of 1846 were older and more hours of schooling per year than the present pinth year pupils of Springfield, were published in a most scholarly article

Mr. Riley in the Springfield Republican.
This article, or a reprint, fell into the hands Mr. Frederick S. Mills, principal of Public School No. 75, Evergreen avenue and Ralph street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mills gave the ques-tions to 94 pupils, 54 girls and 40 boys, in the eighth year of the elementary schools. These pupils, it must be understood, are much younger than were the high school pupils of Springfield in 1846. The results of this examination of Brooklyn pupils as compared with t at of 1846 were as follows:

ARTHMETIC QUESTIONS, 1846 AND 1905 1. Add together the following numbers: 009, 9., 1., 301., 61., 702., 9,000., 1934 and 134. 2. Multiply 10,008 by 8,000.

3. In a town 5 miles wide and 6 miles long, how 4. How many steps of 215 feet each will a person

take in walking one mile! 5. What is 14 of 17514?
6. A boy bought 3 doz. of oranges for \$0.3714, and

sold them for \$0.014 apiece; what would be have gained if he had sold them for \$0.024 each? 7. There is a certain number, 14 of which exceeds 14 of it by 2. What is the number? 8. What is the simple interest of \$1,200 for 12

(Pupils were told that in early textbooks where no rate of interest was named 6 per cent. was

RESULTS AND COMPARISONS Springfield, 1846. Brooklyn, 1905. Boys Girls Total Boys Girls Total Number of pupils. 36 29 85 40 54 94 EXAMINATION RETURNS, ARITHMETIC Springfield. Per cent. having first exam ple correct Less than 50 Per cent. having second ex-92.55 93.61 ample correct. Per cent, having fourth ex-

Per cent. having sixth example correct. 8.23 (all boys) cent. of girls who falled in fourth example. Per cent. of girls who falled in sixth example. Per cent. of girls who solved interest example.

Total average of the girls, 13 SPELLING LIST, 1846 AND 1905. 2. accessible 12. ghastliness 9. baptism 13. gnawed 4. chirography deceitfully 16. imbecility 7. descendant 17. inconcetyable evanescent 19. inefficient 20. irresistible 10. flerceness

RESULTS AND COMPARISONS. Number of pupils. Per cent. of pupils who re-ceived 70 per cent. or more. 17.64 Per cent. who missed every Per cent. who spelled but one 10.58

word...

per cent. who missed 17 or

more words..... 27.05 The conclusions to be drawn from these results in a Brooklyn school are very positive Spelling and arithmetic, instead of suffering in a course of study which trains a child to all of his powers of expression, are actually far better-in fact, at least twice as good as they were under a curriculum with endless, brain tiring, uninteresting drill, and nothing else, on the "Three R's.

Our schools are still far from having reached the ideal for which all intelligent teachers are striving; but we may at least enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that not only Three R's" not neglected but that the extension of the course of study to embrace execution and expression is steadily improving those attainments that depend chiefly on judgment and memory. The acquisition of skill in any intellectual or bodily fun tion develops a reserve of intellectual power to be drawn upon when occasion requires

Poetic Tribute to an Old Sea Dog.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New York to the memory of a spiendid old China skipper Commodore Captain D. Stewart Balley of the Mogul Line (New York and China), who, suffering from acute tropical insanity, went over the side of his vessel, the Ghazee, as guiltless of self-slaughter as if he died at home in bed of ty-

If the mysterious spell of the sea can enter and embody and incarnate itself into the spirit and blood and life of man, it did so in Capt. Balley, to make a veritable sea-man. In looks, in speech, in manner, in thought, he was a symphony deep blue waters, transposed into the living linea-ments of the blond white sea king. He was no mere man, but a mer-man, painted in the actua colors of life, a sea god clothed in colors of Rubens's masterpiece, his Neptune.

Of snow was his poll, of flame was his face, and

his eyes were as blue as the sea. His voice was soothing and beautiful as the snore of the midnight's coral surf. Brave, true, good and gentic; clear, clean and wholesome; without the bat of an eye the shift of a hair, or the change in a garment on him, the remembering mind instantly converses with his idea and image on the teak wood deck. He was so fine a gentleman that memory can

old but one thing against him-that he was a Briton and not an American. Amon JENKINS. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Georgia Philosophy From the Atlanta Constitution

"I take the weather as Providence sends it," says a Georgia philosopher. "If I whirled in and prayed for rain there'd come a dry spell, certain; and if I prayed for dry there'd be rain enough to drown so there you have it! Best way lay low and take all that comes your way, unmurmuring.

Nemesis. Mistress - Whom can you give as a reference' New Girl - Shure, here's the foine wan yez wrote

erslif six months ago.

Boston is revisited by Mr. Henry James in the March North American Review. The Countess of Warwick writes on scientific farming. There are articles on reforming the consular service pending shipping legislation, on rural free deliv-ery, on the recent money stringency, on commercial relations with Germany, on military organization and on the future of the British West Indies, Prof. Brander Matthews gives his views about ablishing plays.

ROUGH BASKETBALL

Another Game Beetaged to Me to Sent of Official Curbing.

To our Rosson or Tun Sex-Seaskerbull go through a similar cofucion with football, if it is in to live formance which were made in ging, maining and crushing. The deof fraction from the course confer the came of the two, and that those

on other, and these figures only he number of times the players wer n the get time player twice del in opponent who was runting at out once sent him skating along two foot floor ten or twelve feet on the his shoulder. The trick was do: and quickly that it escaped the One of the new rules proposed for disqualifies a player who strikes in with the heet of his hand another unning with the ball. What should on a nucker who trips and throws in a hard floor an opponent running

on a hard floor an opponent rinner spee?

In the same game one player played directly behind an opponent rry for the basket was about to be following a foul, and when the basket deliberately slugged his back, as as to knock the wind out of keep him from setting the ball. Or local papers the next day recorded the instruction of the set of the received a stunning solar plexus heald him on the floor for the only the out during the struggle.

The Strain its report of a recent y basketball game played in this city.

of which offsites folia seem a more superalty.

Col. H. P. Hallowell, Harvard 31, one munication to the Harvard Bulletin coing football says; "There is abundant cunity for brutality in the hockey an ketball sports. Indeed, those sports receive serious attention at once.

In a game in this city recently betw New York school and a school team Philadelphia "one player suffered a fracture of the skull," and another "hip split and received the knees of an ing player in the ribs, which took much life out of him in the final period."

Trainer Nelligan of Amherst rates beall as a rougher and more strenuous than football, with greater risk of sinjury to players and a far more contained at severe strain on the heart. If id severe strain on the heart, apparently succeeded in squeiching at that institution. If slugging and and choking are now hand choking are now to be added to berent dangers of the game, the inc against it will be still more severe. York paper recently copied from it Princetonian the statement that only the regular basketball team had repo practice at the gymnasium. The being prevented from playing on accumulates received in recent games. Three players absent from practice, broken down completely and anot

roken down completely and anoth een ordered by his physician to sto-ng because of the condition of his he ing because of the condition of his heart.

Basketball has grown rapidly in popularity and has elements in it which ought to make it the most interesting of indoor sports, is fast, spectacular, exciting to onlookers, buildess, it has converted to the conditions of the condition of unless it be promptly put through the sa process that football is now undergoin "mucker" player will before long kill se fine young fellow, and after the funeral been attended an intercollegiate commit on rules will probably get together and to stop further homicides.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

GRAFT AND PENSIONS. A Theory Somewhat Rudely Laid Down by a Southerner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: that one who has the power can use his influence and position for private gain and retain his standing in the community? It is because a large per centage of the best and most influential section of the population of the Northern States, namely the survivors and representatives of those who were eltizens from 1861 to 1864, are by training, habit and Presidential and Congressional encouragement petty grafters.

The pension roll, which should be a roll of honor and not of infamy, takes in 1 per cent. or more of the total population of the United States and Territories. Allowing for increase due to immigration from sharing the spoils belonging to the victor the actual percentage of corruption affecting to otherwise respectable element of our population

involved must be very large indeed. They have the power and they are sharing the others who do likewise? spoils. Why blame others who do likewise! If the President can gain votes by distributing or causing to be distributed, a few million dollars of public funds, and be applauded for so doing, is his

ot an example to be followed? Those few pensioners, few in comparison, not in actual numbers, who are deserving of honor and of all their fellow citizens could give, are scattered around the country in soldiers' homes, and I trus leading peaceful lives, only brought out for show when needed to give an object lesson and stood up in front for the grand army of robbers and grafters to hide behind at times of "reunions," when the grafters meet to devise new methods

of spoliation There is hope in the future. Even thieves die. The effort of serving one day in the United States army will, with 100 years added, kill any pensioner, and then if we only have peace, and do not pass a law to pension all who may labor one day in Panama, we may hope by 1961 to be free of this leaven of corruption, and 100 years later there will not even be any living who were not as children taught that to take unearned money is robbery without having to qualify the statement to save the parents from the child's contempt.

It is my belief that the expenses of the Pension

Office and other indirect expenditures repre direct pensions paid, or about \$138,000,000 annually, split up into more than 800,000 homes, each a centre of influence, constitute a steady stream of corruption and bad example. It is my belief the time will come when the de

seendants of these pensioners will strive to hide the fact, and a boy be less ashamed of a father in the penitentlary than of one on the r AVERY ISLAND, La., Feb. 28. LILY BRADFORD.

For the Defendant.

From Harper's Weekly.

Last summer there died at Washington a lawyer who for many years had shocked a large number of friends by his rather liberal views touching A friend of the deceased who cut short a Canadian trip to hurry back to Washington for the purpose of attending the last rites for his colleague entered

the late lawyer's home some minutes after the be ginning of the service. "What part of the service is this?" he inquired in a whisper of another legal friend standing in the crowded hallway. "I've just come myself," said the other, "but I

Wedding Cake Kept Twenty-five Years

believe they 've opened for the defence.

From the Boston Record. It was a remarkable cake that was cut at the ouse of Andrew J. Mahoney, Ashmont, the other night. Twenty-five years ago on Washington's Birthday Mr. Mahoney was married. At that time he was employed at the Tremont House, and in honor of the event the chef made two redding cakes. One of these was distrib at the time. The other was laid aside by M Mahoney and was kept until last week. ibuted among the silver wedding gue A capital hint for young brides and grooms

day to lay plans for future celebrations Indiana Town Looking for Its Mayor.

Columbus correspondence Indianapolis New Mayor McCormack has gone away on business and City Clerk Vorwald is sending telegrams to his usual stopping places, trying to find him. In signing his name 2.135 times to the \$35,000 bond issu which the city recently authorized he neglected to sign one coupon, and this makes the whole issue void. It was the intention to deliver the bonds yesterday afternoon. If he can be found he will asked to return here and sign

His Dogs and His Family.

From the Lavonia Times. Jack Walters of South Georgia has made his arrival and didn't bring but seven dogs; said he didn't have room for his family, but that they would industrious and good neighbor.